

A BIG SENSATION

In Charleston W. Va. Over "Bill Dave" Goshorn's Arrest.

CHARGED WITH TAKING PAPERS

From the County Clerk's Office to Destroy Them

TO GET EX-SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.

They Were Cancelled Road Orders, and Their Disappearance Would Tend to Show that Ex-Sheriff Silman and the County Court had Conspired to Defraud the County—Goshorn Denies the Charge. Special Grand Jury will be Called to Investigate the Matter.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 23.—Political circles were turned topsy-turvy to-day when the news spread that J. W. Goshorn, familiarly known as "Bill Dave," for twelve years county clerk, had been arrested for theft. It could hardly be believed, but a visit to Squire Bond's office authenticated the report. Mr. Goshorn was there, and so was his brother Ernest, but Sheriff Coppenhaver had charge of the former, and he was not allowed to depart from the room without an escort. Mr. Goshorn called the Intelligencer representative to one side, and stated that it was "a set up job" on him. In few words he said: "I wanted to see certain papers in the county clerk's office, and I made arrangements with 'Bob' Coleman, who works there, to get them for me. He did as I asked, but the officials thought I was taking them to keep, and thus the annoyance I am put to. I am confident I can prove myself innocent of the charge."

J. A. Jarrett, deputy county clerk, said: "Bill Dave" Goshorn has been coming to our office frequently and looking over papers. Not long since he made an arrangement with Robert Coleman, who works in our office, to get hold of certain cancelled road orders to the amount of \$2,300, and promised him a good reward if he would turn them in. He gave as his reason that some one ought to go to the penitentiary, and ex-Sheriff Peter Silman might as well be the one; for if the orders could not be found in the future, it would be conclusive evidence that Silman had conspired with the county clerk to defraud the county out of \$2,300. It would show a steal between the sheriff and county clerk, and perhaps all could be sent to the "pen." Mr. Coleman would not agree to destroy them, but he told Goshorn he would place them where he could find them, and arranged to have Goshorn come in at noon to-day while I was at dinner.

"About twenty minutes before noon Goshorn and his brother Ernest came to the room and remained until I started home to dinner. When I left, 'Bill Dave' accompanied me to the door of the court house, and when I mounted my bicycle he hurried back into the clerk's office and took out the papers, placing them in his inside coat pocket. He and his brother then hurried out and came out on the Court street entrance, when they were interrupted by Deputy Sheriff Jarrett and ex-Sheriff Silman, who made a pretense of wishing to pay them money. About that time, I came upon the scene, and 'Bill Dave' seeing that he was trapped, asked Mr. Silman to return to the clerk's office with him, as he wished to look over some land books.

"We all returned to the office and hardly had we entered the back apartment when Goshorn made an excuse to go to a closet near by. I knew his motive. He would go in there and destroy the papers in his possession, by washing them in the sewer. I grabbed him by the coat and said: 'Goshorn, I want those papers, and he obeyed my orders by handing them over. Sheriff Coppenhaver then came in and arrested him."

Mr. Goshorn was taken before Squire Bond and employed General C. C. Watts to defend him. The case came up at 2:30 o'clock, and quite a number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony was about the same as given above.

Colonel John R. Floyd, represented the prosecution. Goshorn was released upon \$2,500 bond signed by J. M. Saunders. A special grand jury will be called at once, to investigate the charges against him.

EASTHAM TRIAL

Creating Widespread Interest—Plans in Abatement Filled and Court Adjourns Until To-Day to Examine Them.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARSONS, W. Va., Nov. 23.—The case of Colonel Robert W. Eastham, indicted for the murder of Frank E. Thompson at this place, last March, came up in the circuit court here to-day, Judge Holt presiding. The prisoner was brought into the crowded court room in the custody of the jailer, but before arraignment his counsel tendered twelve separate pleas in abatement to the indictment, and his honor took until to-morrow to examine the pleas and remanded the prisoner to jail.

Should permission to file the pleas be denied, Eastham will likely be arraigned in the morning and the work of securing a jury begin. But should they be filed, the issue thus raised by the pleas will be tried by jury unless waived by the parties before Eastham can be arraigned for trial.

Interest in the case continues unabated, but the feeling of intense bitterness which prevailed at first, has now subsided. The fact that the supreme court found no fault with the proceedings thus far seems to have satisfied the friends of Eastham and others that the trial will be fairly and impartially conducted.

The best talent in the two Virginias are forming their forces to-day on either side for the greatest legal battle in the history of the state. The town is full of people from all directions, and lawyers and newspaper men abound. Four stenographers will take the evidence.

Was Born in Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 23.—A telegram was received here to-day by Jefferson Campbell, telling of the death of his son, Harry Campbell, a decorator in the pottery at Syracuse, N. Y., from injuries received yesterday by falling from an electric car. He was born in Wheeling.

EXTRADITING CRIMINALS.

The Law Governing the Payment of Expenses for the Same—The Contention Between the Governor and Auditor Amicably Settled.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 23.—The local Democratic organ this morning devoted a column and a half to an alleged altercation between Governor Atkinson and Auditor LaFollette, relative to the payment of expenses for extraditing criminals. Governor Atkinson, according to custom, has been drawing from the criminal fund, but Auditor LaFollette raised a legal point, and claimed the amount should be taken from the civil contingent fund. He referred the matter to Attorney General Rucker, who decided in Mr. LaFollette's favor, but explained his position in the following language: "I read Mr. LaFollette the statutes relating to the payment for the extradition of prisoners when he requested me, but I could make no recommendations, as that is not my business. However, my advice as a citizen to Mr. LaFollette would be to continue in the line of his predecessors."

"We get our requisition laws from the old Virginia code, which was amended by our legislature in 1832, section 12, of chapter 14, which says the governor may pay out of the civil contingent fund any reasonable expenses incurred under this section, but for the past twelve years, on account of the limited appropriation for this fund the legislature have been liquidating all such accounts from the appropriation of the criminal fund."

"Do you consider they had the right to do it, General Rucker?"

"Technically speaking they should have used the civil contingent fund, but the appropriation was so small, and by the time the legitimate expenses about the capital were paid, there was nothing left. The appropriations for this fund were not increased with the progress of the state and the relative increase in crime. Since that law was amended in 1832, the Mercer and McDowell coal fields have been opened up and the fact, the mining industry before that time was practically nothing compared with to-day."

"The influx of population in these regions has brought a large number of the criminals, and scarcely a week passes that some crime is not committed and the evil does not escape to another state. The cost of securing his capture and returning him to this state varies from \$50 to \$60, and I am of the opinion that \$6,000 is a low enough estimate of the cost of extraditing the criminals who escape. Subtracting that from the appropriation of \$12,000, and \$6,000 is left for other expenses. The labor at the state house costs \$6,000 a year, thus Governor Atkinson would not have a cent left for any other purpose. If he had a larger contingent fund there would be no difficulty."

"I understand that ex-Attorney General Alfred Caldwell rendered an able opinion on this same question, in which he decided the expenses for extraditing prisoners should come out of the criminal fund; but I have been unable to find the opinion. With the growth in population and wealth, the governor's fund should be proportionately increased, but when questions like this one come before me, I am obliged to interpret the law to the best of my ability, and not to suggest."

It comes from a reliable source to-night that the difficulty has been amicably settled and Governor Atkinson's fund will not be used for paying extradition expenses.

West Virginia Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Penitentiary certificates were issued to West Virginia applicants to-day as follows: Original—Alfred Phillips, Charleston; Isaac Crowe, Lynn Camp.

Increase—James Murdock, Pennsylvania; Jesse Leeson, Summers.

Dependent mother—Phoebe Hammer, Cokeleya.

Vinson Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 23.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Mary Jarrett, accused of complicity in the murder of Lazarus Vinson, was called at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and after a spirited legal battle upon the motion to continue, was laid over until Friday morning next.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The Probability of Some Action on the Matter in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who is one of the three gold Democrats in the senate, was asked to-day what policy he and those Democratic senators who agree with him on financial questions, would pursue in case an effort should be made to secure currency legislation at the approaching session of Congress. He replied:

"We have had no conference among ourselves and therefore have not agreed upon any policy. If the Republicans have any policy as to a line of action I have not been informed what it is. Hence I am not in a position to answer your question. I may say, however, that I think the country still wants the currency reformed, and I believe that, if the Republicans could agree among themselves it would be possible for them to accomplish this end, but without being in their councils I see some indications that this agreement may be difficult to secure. If they had given up a different tariff law the task of securing the necessary reform would have been a comparatively easy one, for if the country's revenues were equal to its expenditures it would not be so difficult to secure an agreement to repeal the clause of the act of 1878 requiring greenbacks when presented to the treasury to be re-issued, and that is all the legislation that would be necessary, for with the necessity for the re-issuance of the greenbacks taken away with they would all be redeemed and cancelled in a very short time. In the face, however, of the insufficiency of the revenues, this course would be more difficult and I cannot say what, if anything, will be done or attempted."

Increase of Exports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Exports of general merchandise from this port for the week ending to-day were valued at \$10,641,468, against \$7,478,068 in the preceding week, and \$7,725,395 in the corresponding week of last year; since January 1, \$10,628,889, against \$9,640,817 in the corresponding period of last year.

Made an Agreement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The report that the Arbuckle and the Havemeyers had come to an agreement regarding the price of sugar and coffee was denied today at the office of both the companies concerned.

HOLDS HIS OWN.

Private Charles Hammond Testifies Before Courtmartial

TRYING CAPTAIN LOVERING.

He Tells of the Brutal Treatment he Received in Being Dragged by the Heels and Kicked and Prodded by Lovering; When Questioned About the Stab Wounds He Promptly Showed the Scars to the Court—His Testimony Remained Unshaken Upon Cross-examination. Looks Very Dark for Lovering.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Private Charles Hammond was the principal witness in the Lovering courtmartial to-day, and proved himself entirely capable of holding his own with the attorneys who are acting for Captain Lovering. He gave damaging evidence against Lovering, and could not be made to contradict himself on the stand, nor was he at any time confused by the sharp cross-examination to which he was subjected. Questions relating to his personal history before he entered the army he quietly refused to answer because, as he said, "they have no bearing on this case." Hammond in his evidence nearly doubled the number of sword thrusts mentioned by preceding witnesses, and then proved his evidence by showing the scars.

Judge Advocate Hunter's first question to Hammond was:

"Have the articles of war ever been read to you, private?"

"Yes, I have heard them," replied Hammond.

"What orders did you receive on the morning of October 9, and relate what followed," was the next question.

"I was told that I was wanted at the summary court room, but I said that I would not go and after that message had been repeated to Captain Lovering, he came to my cell and told me to get out and walk. He gave the order, 'Yank that man out,' and I again refused, and as I was part way out of the cell door he prodded me twice with his sword, and then stepped past me into the cell and kicked me in the shoulder. He stepped over me as I lay on the floor and gave me two more prods in the left side. He also gave me another order to walk, but I did not answer. Then the rope was tied upon my feet, and I was dragged over the curbs, sidewalks and road and up and down steps until I reached the court room in the adjutant's office."

"When you refused to walk to the court, did any one ask you for your reasons?" was the next query of the court.

"Members of the guard asked me," replied Hammond, "and I told them I thought I ought to be tried for the first offense, before I was tried for the second. The first offense was that of leaving my barracks at Pittsburg, N. Y., without leave."

"It has been said that while you were being dragged an order for double time was given. Is that true?" asked Colonel Hunter.

"Yes, sir," said Hammond. "Captain Lovering told the men to 'double time,' but they were unable to comply with the order."

The witness was then given to Attorney Blair for cross-examination.

"You had been working from the time you reported at this post on September 29 up to October 8," said the attorney.

"Now, why was it that you changed your mind about work about the latter date?"

"I had been waiting for a trial and I thought it was about time I had it," said Hammond.

"Let me see," said the attorney, "you come from Michigan, do you not?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Do you know a man named Van Dorsten, who lives in Michigan?"

This question Hammond also refused to answer.

Then followed a query about the alleged shooting of Van Dorsten and the attorney followed it with the remark: "And you joined the army to escape the warrants which were issued for your arrest, did you not?"

Silence was the only reply the attorney could gain for the last question, and then he went back to Hammond's departure from Pittsburg barracks.

Hammond admitted that he left his post to attend business in Chicago, and was asked to state what route he traveled on the journey.

"I came through Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago," said Hammond.

"And from there to Pentwater?" added the attorney.

"What was the last town you stopped in before Chicago?" asked Attorney Blair.

"Pullman, sir," said Hammond.

"And the one before that was Pentwater," again asked the attorney.

"No, sir," said Hammond; "I decline to say whether I went to Pentwater or any other place in Michigan, and I refuse to answer all such questions. I came here and gave myself up before the end of ten days; that is enough."

"You say you were stabbed six times," was the attorney's next remark.

"Where those scars were pin scratches, or are you scared for life?"

"I will bear the marks to my grave," replied Hammond.

The attorney expressed a desire to see the scars and Hammond bared his limbs and exhibited four marks, two on each thigh, to the court. One of the others was on his right hand and a minor one is on the shoulder.

Private Snyder was called and told of helping to drag the prisoner after the procession had gone one hundred yards and assistance had been ordered. He said they had been commanded to march in double time and that the prisoner was covered with dust and his clothes torn when the summary court was reached.

"Do you think there was any other way in which Hammond could have been taken to the court?" was asked by the judge advocate.

"Yes," said the witness, "there was a cart and I think this could easily have been drafted into service."

Brigadier General Wade then asked if the witness had ever seen a prisoner taken to court in a cart.

"No," Snyder answered, "they are not usually so kind as that."

He was then excused and Lieutenant Andrus, the prison officer, was called. His evidence was not important.

The prosecution has but one more witness to call, post surgeon Lippincott, and then the attorneys for the defense will be given precedence. Captain Lovering is expected to take the witness stand and has two witnesses, Whiting and Sipple, both of whom are general convicts in confinement at the post prison.

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Chairman Bynum of the National Democratic Committee Issues an Address. Sound Money Cause Gained in Recent Elections.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—W. D. Bynum, chairman of the National Democratic committee, to-day issued the following address:

Headquarters National Democratic Committee, NEW YORK, November 23, 1897.

To the National Democracy:

The results of the recent elections were in no wise discouraging to the success of the principles for which the National Democratic party has been battling. The silver organizations lost the states of Ohio and Maryland with the legislatures, which will choose United States senators. In Kentucky the silver candidate had a majority of only 123, with 80,000 electors, a majority of whom were unquestionably for sound money, not voting. The National Democratic vote of the state was twice as large as it was last year, while the loss in the free silver vote was 40,000.

In Iowa, the Democratic sound money vote was doubled, notwithstanding the silver candidates abandoned that issue and pleaded for support on state matters. The sound money vote in both Kentucky and Iowa, would undoubtedly have been much larger had it not been for the fact that the names of all the local candidates for county officers appeared on the ballots under the free silver state tickets and emblems, thereby compelling sound money electors to scratch their tickets or vote the free silver state ticket in order to vote for local officers.

In Massachusetts our vote was increased 25 per cent, while that of the free silver candidate was reduced in the same ratio.

In Nebraska the free silver majority was reduced while South Dakota deserted the cause.

The efforts of the national Democratic organization last year were to aid in saving the credit of the nation from dishonor; its mission in the future will be if possible, to preserve the true principles of Democracy until judgment and reason shall again dominate the councils of the party and its ancient creed be restored to its platform.

Then, and not until then, will the work of the national Democratic party be accomplished and its organization cease to be an independent one.

The former convictions and the bolder courage of national Democrats, the sooner will the country be freed from the blighting influence of impending disaster.

No compromise with dishonor; no surrender of principle to expediency; is the shibboleth of the national Democracy and each and every member of the party should stand by his convictions and redouble his efforts to uphold the principles he believes to be indispensable to the preservation of the rights and properties of the people.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE

On an American Citizen in Colombia. Enters Suit for Damages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—George W. Schiffer, who arrived here to-day on the Atlas line steamer Adriatic, from Port Limon, tells a story of alleged outrage that may call for interference by the Washington authorities. Mr. Schiffer is an American citizen and a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. He was superintendent of the gold mine of the Puma Mining Company, in the United States of Colombia.

Mr. Schiffer says that through ignorance of the customs of the country, he failed to turn in a certificate of the quantity of the native liquors sold at the mining camp's stores. For this offense, he says, nine armed soldiers entered his house in the middle of the night and attempted to drag him to jail. He resisted and kept them at bay until morning. Subsequently, Mr. Schiffer says, he was dragged slowly in the fierce sun by the longest rope to the court house at Victoria, twenty-five miles distant from Honda. A rope was tied around his neck and he was jerked at, insulted and otherwise ill treated by the natives.

Mr. Schiffer, after his release, instituted with United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, a suit for \$25,000 damages against the Colombian government.

SEWER PIPE TRUST.

The Syndicate is Backed by the Pierpont Morgan Banking Firm.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 23.—The fact was made known to-day that the eastern parties who are backing the proposed consolidation of all the sewer pipe manufacturers of the country into a gigantic trust, are J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York bankers. The company's proposition to the sewer pipe firms of the country must be accepted in twenty days and another meeting of the manufacturers is to be held soon. They are agreed upon it now with the exception of two or three.

The new company will be organized on a basis of valuation of the forty-five large plants in the country at \$27,500,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. agree to advance \$11,000,000 cash and to buy out two-thirds of each plant. The balance the manufacturers take in stock. In the big company J. P. Morgan & Co. will have six of the fifteen directors. There will be but one central office and orders will be shipped from the nearest factory. The savings in office expenses, cost of selling and freight will be \$2,000,000 per annum, and the selling price is to be raised sufficient to increase the present output ten per cent. Unless all the forty-five firms go into the trust, the Morgan proposition is void.

Lost His Reason at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—James Blair, third mate of the English ship Kelburn, was examined before Judge Belcher to-day, by the insanity commissioners and sent to the insane asylum. The Kelburn arrived last Sunday from Swansea and during the last three months of her voyage the officers and crew were rendered crazy owing to the violent conduct of Blair, who lost his reason while the vessel was rounding Cape Horn. Captain Jones was detained day and night, to watch the insane man, and when he became very violent, placed him in a straight jacket.

Violent Death of a Countess.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Countess of Lathom, while returning from a shooting party to-day, was thrown out of a trap and killed near Wigan, Lancashire. The countess was formerly Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. She was married to the Earl of Lathom in 1869. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is Lord Belmont, and the Earl of Lathom is the Lord Chamberlain of the household of Queen Victoria.

HE IS CONFIDENT.

Congressman Dovener on the Outlook in West Virginia.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTROL

The Next Legislature and Elect a Successor to Senator Faulkner—Will Also Carry the Four Congressional Districts. Best of Feeling Throughout the State, and Business Conditions Improving Right Along—Silver Improvements in Good Shape and Work Will be Pushed by the Contractors—Postmaster Settlement.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Representative Dovener, who was in the city for a few hours to-day, expressed to the Intelligencer correspondent briefly his views on the Republican outlook in West Virginia. "I have been through the state to some extent," he said, "and have talked with the people. I have no doubt whatever that West Virginia will go Republican. There is the best of feeling, and the business conditions are improving right along. Why, the state cannot be in better shape."

"What about the legislature?"

"To be brief, the Republicans will carry the four congressional districts and control the legislature. They will choose the next United States senator; that goes without saying."

The captain was pressed for time, and therefore said but little, but he added: "I am not discussing men, but just say that the next senator from West Virginia will be a Republican."

The captain was at the war department in the interest of Henry McMaster, who wants his record straightened out. While there he interviewed the officials in regard to the river improvements. He was informed that the contracts for the dams on the Monongahela river had all been settled and that there is nothing in the way of an early commencement of the work of construction. The contractors will begin as soon as the weather will permit, and Captain Dovener predicted that before this time next year business will be booming at the head of the Monongahela.

Three presidential postmasters in the First district will be appointed in a short time. That was settled to-day. The prospective appointees are: George Wise, Wheeling; Stuart F. Reed, Clarksburg; R. Ad. Hall, Weston. Each of these gentlemen expect a commission soon, possibly as a Christmas gift.

Representative Dovener to-day recommended appointments as follows: Postmasters, fourth class, Nicholas Barr, Wileyville; Henry Briggs, Green Hill; J. T. Brooke, Earnshaw; Frank P. Cook, Maude; James Gobo, Minnie; all in Wetzel county.

For laborer in the Wheeling custom house, Matthew Altmeyer.

J. Chays was to-day commissioned postmaster at Friendly, Tyler county, West Virginia.

Interchangeable Mileage Tickets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The managers of the joint traffic association have adopted the following resolution: "That the application of the St. Louis lines to equalize through rates from Missouri points via East St. Louis, with those via Chicago, be approved, the same being subject to the supervision of the joint agent at St. Louis." In the passenger department the following has been adopted:

"That from and after December 1, 1897, the inter-territorial use of mileage tickets between central passenger association and trunk line association territories be discontinued, except first as required by law; second, that the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio systems be privileged to use mileage tickets inter-territorially between points in trunk line association territory west of and including Baltimore, Md."

Will Establish His Citizenship.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Application has been made to the probate court for the naturalization papers of J. G. De Peralta, now under sentence of death in Havana. Peralta was captured with a party of Cuban insurgents near Havana three weeks ago. The Cubans were shot, but Peralta was given until December 5 to prove his citizenship in the United States. His papers were destroyed in the court house fire, but there is ample evidence to enable the court to send to Secretary Sherman proof of his citizenship. A brother is now living in this city. It is said Peralta has a heavy claim against the Spanish government for property destroyed in Cuba.

Death Wiped out Disaster.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—James Dennison, jr., a well known young man of this place, was arrested last night and placed in the county jail on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Overwhelmed by his shame and disgrace, he hanged himself by his handkerchief to the cell door. When discovered by the turnkey this morning, life was extinct.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES

The jury to try Martin Thorn for the murder of Goldensuppe was completed yesterday and good progress made with the examination of witnesses.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says: "The report is confirmed that the powers have decided to blockade Constantinople in case Turkey refuses to withdraw her troops from Crete and to accept a European governor of the islands."

The bituminous miners of Pennsylvania met yesterday at Altoona to form a state organization. They resolved to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America, raised resolutions condemning Judge White, of Pittsburgh, and government by injunction, and adjourned to to-day.

Blanche Forbes, who committed suicide in the Meridian, Texas, jail last March, left a confession, which has just turned up, in which he admits killing Blanche Lamont, for whose murder Durrant has been sentenced to hang. No credence is placed in the confession by San Francisco authorities.

The second day's session of the Methodist Episcopal congress at Pittsburgh opened with the Sunday service prepared by John Wesley, for the use of Methodists in America. Rev. Dr. W. F. Thinkling, of Camden, theological secretary of Atlanta, Ga., presided and conducted the beautiful ceremonies. The most important paper read was that of Dr. A. W. Patton, of Chicago, on "The New View of the Old Testament."

CHARNLEY'S CHAGRIN

Over the Disgrace of his Father, who was a Defiant, Drove the Young Man to Take His Life.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Grief and chagrin over the disgrace of his father, Charles M. Charnley, according to his friends, drove to suicide, James Charnley, Jr., who was found in his room in the hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, with a bullet hole in his heart. Charles M. Charnley, formerly president of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies, disappeared last summer, short some \$60,000 of the funds entrusted to him. This weighed heavily on the son's mind, and it is said that for some time the young man had been ill.

The sister and brother of young Charnley, both of whom are out of the city, were not notified at once of the second disaster that had come to them. The brother, Charles, is in New York, and the sister, Miss Constance, is at Smith college.

This second chapter in the family's sorrow comes with a crushing weight, as young Charnley had assumed the place at the head of the family which his father had so recently left vacant. During the days when the story of Charles M. Charnley's shortage was being exploited in the papers, and ever since, young Charnley had remained in this city and borne the brunt of the reprimand, notoriety and disgrace. For months previous to his father's disappearance, it is said, the impending disaster, which had hung like Democles' sword, by a single thread, likely at any time to be broken, was known to the young man.

The identity of the young man who committed suicide by firing a bullet through his right temple, after taking a deadly dose of morphine, was established in a singular manner. Up to last night there was apparently nothing to show who the dead man was. He had emptied his pockets of everything which might give him some clue and all that remained for the police to work on was a gold band ring on one of his fingers, engraved with the words "Easter Sunday." Hundreds of people viewed the remains, but all failed of recognition. Last night, however, a newspaper reporter from Chicago visited the morgue and with the deputy coroner made a thorough examination of the clothing. The discovery was made of the name "J. Douglas, Chicago," in the suicide's shoe. The reporter looked up the name in the Chicago directory and found that J. Douglas lived at 99 Astor street. On arriving at the Astor street house he was met by Douglas Charnley, a cousin of the suicide, who informed him that J. Douglas was his uncle, but that he was in Europe and consequently could have no connection with the Milwaukee mystery. During their conversation, the thought struck Charnley that his cousin had been wearing a pair of his uncle's shoes and immediately light was thrown on the mystery. It appears that young Charnley, the suicide, has been out of work for some time, but that on Saturday he engaged with a firm at some place in Kentucky, to go to work as bookkeeper. He left the Astor street residence early in the day, bidding his friends good-bye, and was not seen by them afterwards alive.

Hospital Patient Suicides.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—Arthur Mayer Schlewien, connected with the Berlin photograph company, Madison Square, New York, committed suicide to-day at the Passavant hospital, by shooting himself in the right temple. Schlewien came to Milwaukee a week ago, registered at the hotel Pfister, and later was attacked with the grip. He was removed to the Wisconsin general hospital, where he remained a short time, when he was taken to the Passavant. Last night he appeared at the door to his room, and requested the nurse to look into his room, when he appeared to be resting quietly. The discovery of the suicide was made this morning. Schlewien